

The Liangkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES NO. 5028

九月一十一十三號光

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1905.

30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPORTION \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, F. Salinger, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq., E. Shewell, Esq.
C. R. Lehmann, Esq., Hon. R. Shaw.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., N. A. Sibley, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON—BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNT.
ANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option sums of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI:
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsinlung, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Kochi.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Meiss. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [24]



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsinan, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Makuram, Kure, Shimomotsu, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kubinotau, Sasebo, Mikaze, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works, Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Fujimotos, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Taibakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Cos.

MINAMI, Manover, Hongkong. [25]

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "JOY" FOR
Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia.

The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.

THE MUTUAL STORES,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [26]

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
Co. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colors are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless; and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage, besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [27]

(27)

(28)

(29)

(30)

(31)

(32)

(33)

(34)

(35)

(36)

(37)

(38)

(39)

(40)

(41)

(42)

(43)

(44)

(45)

(46)

(47)

(48)

(49)

(50)

(51)

(52)

(53)

(54)

(55)

(56)

(57)

(58)

(59)

(60)

(61)

(62)

(63)

(64)

(65)

(66)

(67)

(68)

(69)

(70)

(71)

(72)

(73)

(74)

(75)

(76)

(77)

(78)

(79)

(80)

(81)

(82)

(83)

(84)

(85)

(86)

(87)

(88)

(89)

(90)

(91)

(92)

(93)

(94)

(95)

(96)

(97)

(98)

(99)

(100)

(101)

(102)

(103)

(104)

(105)

(106)

(107)

(108)

(109)

(110)

(111)

(112)

(113)

(114)

(115)

(116)

(117)

(118)

(119)

(120)

(121)

(122)

(123)

(124)

(125)

(126)

(127)

(128)

(129)

(130)

(131)

(132)

(133)

(134)

(135)

(136)

(137)

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	4,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,358 "	G. F. Morrison, E.M.
"FATSHAN,"	2,356 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	G. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lissius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8:30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8:30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.		
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.		

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
------------------	----------	--------------------

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"NANNING,"	509 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Maehing, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshu, Hawlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Ting, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8:30 A.M.

FARES.—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$15.00.

Canton to Tak HingSingle \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

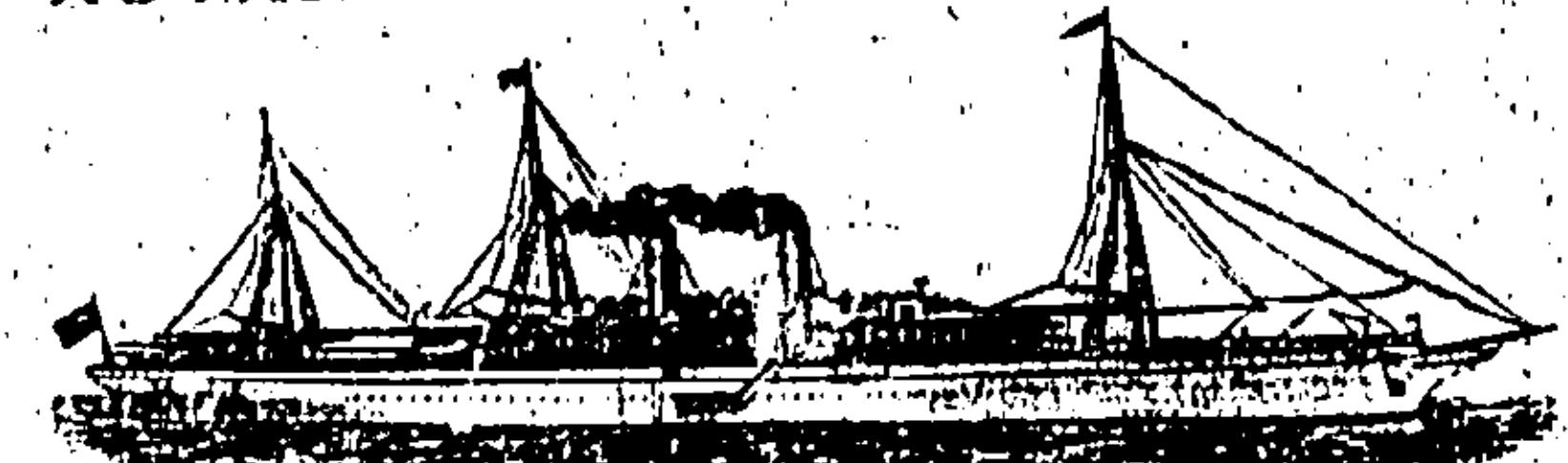
Canton to Samshu.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation, and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 11 Days across the Pacific is the
"Empress Line," Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

13 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.	Jan. 31
"ATHENIAN"	1,410	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.	Feb. 17
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.	Feb. 28
"TARTAR"	1,410	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.	Mar. 17
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7.	Mar. 28

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOREA, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVER-LAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE, Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence Zco. via New York Zco.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail.....440. 442.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Hongkong, 13th December, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [10]

Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [

Annihilation.

**POWELL'S
GRAND
X'MAS BAZAAR
NOW OPEN.**

Thousands of
TOYS, GAMES, ETC.

DOLLS,

75 cts. to \$28.50 each.

Rubber Dolls, Rag Dolls, Woollen
Dolls, Squeaking Dolls, Dressed
Dolls, Undressed Dolls, Talking
Dolls, and Walking Dolls.

ANIMALS GALORE.

Monkeys, Gorillas, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, Bears, Wolves, Foxes, Lions, Hippopotami, Rhinoceros, Camels, Dromedaries, Bulldogs, Terriers, Dogs with long tails, Dogs with short tails, Cats, Beavers, Elephants, Squirrels, &c., &c.

TOYS

Every conceivable kind of Toy
procurable.

A Splendid Selection,
from 20 cents to \$50 each.

CRICKET SETS.
ROCKING HORSES.
HOBBY HORSES.
MAIL CARTS.
DOLLS'
PERAMBULATORS.
DOLLS' HOUSES.
DOLLS' TEA SETS.
DOLLS'
FURNITURE.

All the Newest
GAMES,

60 cents to \$2.50 each.

Pit, Kick, Hocker Ball, Get-a-head, Cokernut Throwing, Annihilation, Table Croquet, The Rescuse, The Bubbler, Union Jack, Jump a little Nag Tail, Stock Exchange, Blockade Runners, British Empire, Trip to the Continent, Railway Race, &c., &c.

Creating

Roars of Laughter.

CHRISTMAS TREE
ORNAMENTS
Innumerable.

LUCKY TUBS containing
Toys for Children's Parties.

Ladies and Gentlemen are cordially invited to bring the Children in to spend half an hour in

**POWELL'S
BAZAAR.**

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, the 16th December, 1905, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE CURIOS.

Comprising—

OLD CHINA VASES, WALL PLATES

and INCENSE BURNERS, CLOISONNE

VASES and WALL PLATES, OLD BRONZES, SNUFF BOTTLES, CARVED WOOD

ORNAMENTS, TEMPLE PALACE and

WALL HANGINGS, SILK EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

[123]

Intimations.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1905.

MR. POLLOCK'S CANDIDATURE

It is an admirable trait in a candidate seeking the suffrages of his constituents in a popular election to disclaim that confidence in his success which is felt by those who have constituted themselves if not his advocates at least his admirers. Mr. Pollock's letter—which appears in another column—referring to our editorial remarks yesterday, betrays a modesty which is altogether admirable. He differs from the "confident views" which we expressed as to the result of the election. All we have to say is that those views were only set forth after the pulse of the electorate, which comprises the unofficial Justices of the Peace in Hongkong, had been felt, and after we had given mature consideration to the matter. They were not put forward in haste to be repented of at leisure, but were carefully thought out as the importance of the subject warranted, and they were the deliberate expression of our views as between the candidates nominated. At the same time Mr. Pollock's declaration that "the successful candidate, whoever he may be, will only win by a very small majority," is a highly significant statement which deserves full consideration. There is no doubt whatever that each of the candidates will secure a measure of support. Already a vigorous campaign has been inaugurated in favour of Mr. Slade, and backed as he is by the retiring member, who has never been known to do things by halves, and supported by the able manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, he must prove a very formidable opponent. Moreover, Mr. Slade had the great advantage of being first in the field, which is in itself a powerful factor in the result. With regard to the second candidate for the vacancy in the Legislative Council, Mr. E. A. Hewett has been before the public for such a lengthy period, both as superintendent of that British institution, the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, and as a member and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, that he has no inconsiderable claim to the support at least of his mercantile constituents. Mr. Pollock is right, therefore, when he does not attempt to minimise the difficulty of his task, but it is for that very reason that his success—if he does prove successful, to paraphrase his own words—will be all the more gratifying. All these considerations were before us when yesterday's editorial was penned, but we still adhere to the arguments then submitted with regard to the overwhelming odds in Mr. Pollock's favour. What is wanted is that the electorate, who believe in Mr. Pollock should not be lulled into a sense of false security. The other candidates are working, and will, we have no doubt, continue to work like Trojans to obtain the victory at the poll. It therefore behoves the supporters of the third candidate to beatir themselves, if not at present, at any rate on the day when the votes are cast. A triangular duel such as that which will be waged for the seat vacated by Sir Paul Chater is bound to be a problematical affair, and therefore over-confidence is to be deprecated, especially that sort of over-confidence which leads a voter to say—"It is needless for me to record my vote; there will be so many others voting for the candidate I support that a vote here or there will not matter." A greater fallacy could not be uttered. In the first place it is the duty of every non-official Justice of the Peace to employ the vote which appertains to his office. Then it is eminently desirable that the true feeling of the electorate should be ascertained, so that the successful candidate may have no misgivings as to the actual sentiment of the electors. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory from the point of view of the candidate who heads the poll than to feel that his position has been attained by the carelessness or abstention from voting of his opponents' supporters. We cannot therefore too strenuously insist upon the importance of the members of the constituency appearing in full force and doing their duty both to themselves and to those in the Colony who have entrusted to their hands the selection of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council. It may happen that Mr. Pollock may not be successful, owing to a split vote, or simply because of another candidate's recognised abilities. In such a case, although our nominee may be defeated, we shall of necessity be obliged to acknowledge that the victory has been gained by sheer brilliancy of tactics and the supreme personal merits of the new member. Of course, in our opinion, it is a mere theory to suggest that Mr. Pollock is likely to be beaten. We pin our faith to our first deliberate conclusion that Mr. Pollock is the man for the seat at the board of the Legislative Council, that his claims to the office are superior to those of his contemporaries,

and that the history of the Colony is to the same opinion, which will be proved on election day. Mr. Pollock's letter should inspire those who are in favour of his candidate to work with might and main to secure his return, despite all odds. We trust that this "call to arms" will be borne in mind by those who have the privilege of voting at the forthcoming election, so that no recriminations may be possible after the event.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE late Mr. Atwell Coxon left estate of the gross value of £3,600.

THERE will be no band performance on the New Parade Ground on Monday next.

THE Tokio municipality and corporation will give a fete on the 17th inst. to the Manchurian headquarters of the First Army and Guards' Division.

ACCORDING to the will of the late Dr. Barnardo, the value of the estate is £3,485, one-tenth of which is bequeathed to the homes for children of which he was the founder.

By the English mail which arrived here last night, there returned to the Colony, from leave at home, Inspector Diamond, Lance Sergeant Caygill, and constable Winter, of the Hongkong Police Force.

FOR the fourth time in as many years Wong Yan, with many allies, was up before Mr. F. A. Hareland this morning, charged with returning from banishment. The usual, and fourth, sentence of 12 months' hard labour and six hours in the stocks was awarded to him.

M. BEAU, who left Marseilles by the last French mail on 12th inst. for Indo-China with a numerous suite, will not return in April, as some reports have stated. His instructions from the Minister of the Colonies cover a great programme which will take several years to carry out.

MEMBERS of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association are reminded that the King's Park 200 yards range will be available for practice shooting from 8 o'clock to 5 o'clock to-morrow, and from 9.30 a.m. to 12 o'clock on Sunday, the 17th inst. Members may shoot each day for the "Governor's Cup" and there will also be a "pool" competition.

A RAILWAY PROJECT under contemplation in China is the Canton-Amoy railway which is now engaging the attention of Chang Fat Chi, a millionaire from the Straits. The first section of the line is reported to start from the East Gate, Kowloon, to Whampoa. The latter will be the terminus of the line and with a deep harbour at Whampoa it is intended to try and take commercial interests from Hong Kong.

IT is stated in the *Straits Times* that a sum of \$1,000 has been subscribed in Singapore in aid of the distressed Russian Jews. The money has been forwarded to the Zionist Association at Shanghai, and thence will be forwarded to the Editor of the leading Jewish paper in Odessa, for distribution among the victims of ignorance, fanaticism and oppression. A few Christians have been kind enough to subscribe, among them Sir J. Anderson \$25, Mr. Connolly of the Caledonian Hotel \$15.

PANTOMIME will reign at the City Hall during Christmas week. The Zorilla Comedy Company are returning to Hongkong on an early date, and it is announced that they will stage a pantomime and also give a farce and vaudeville show. The Zorillas had a good showing at Shanghai whence they are returning to Hongkong. It is so long since these little ones in Hongkong had an opportunity of seeing a pantomime that a couple of matinees should undoubtedly draw full houses. It is expected that the *Triumph*, by which the Zorillas are travelling, will reach Hongkong to-morrow, in time to open to-morrow evening, but particulars on this point will be given to-morrow.

An Ottawa "special," of the 9th inst., says: "A protest has been received by the Government from the Canadian Pacific Railway against the proposal to give the Allan line a ten-year contract for carrying Atlantic mails. The C. P. R. says that it intends improving its service across the Atlantic as well as across the continent and it would not be desirable for the Government to tie itself up to a ten-year contract. The speed on the Pacific is to be changed from 12 to 17 knots, making the time between Vancouver and Hongkong 16 days instead of 21. The time across the continent is to be cut from 6 to 4 days, and the Atlantic voyage will be between 5 and 6 days. The C. P. R. wants to be in a position to tender for the mail service when the Allan contract expires."

"THERE are a great many progressive Chinese in Singapore (says the *Eastern Daily Mail*) who believe that the local press is inclined to look upon all local questions from a biased stand point, viewing everything from the light of the European rather than in a true cosmopolitan spirit. But the fact is that nowhere else in the wide world are the Chinese treated with the courtesy and consideration they invariably receive in Singapore from all those whose attitude is worthy of attention. The broad-minded position of our Government has resulted in producing a class of Chinese who have no equals anywhere outside of a few favoured portions of their own land—men who have here become, under our liberal Government, multi-millionaires, broad-minded men of affairs, thoroughly imbued with modern ideas and capable of taking high rank with any people." The same might be said of Hongkong, although it is so generally recognised that the Chinese gentleman, whether merchant or scholar, is on a par with the foreign element in the Colony that it is not considered necessary to call attention to the fact.

BLEND.

VERY OLD

LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Per Dozen - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

[33]

TELL YOUR
FRIENDS

That we will, from the 14th to the 23rd inst. inclusive, refund to our customers, whose purchases are made on any day to be subsequently fixed by drawing between the dates above mentioned,

50 per Cent.

of the amount of the purchase, either Cash or Credit.

The drawing will take place at our Office on the 26th inst.

GREGOR & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,

19, Queen's Road.

N.B.—Wholesale salars' purchases are excluded from this offer.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

THE COMING ELECTION.

THE ELECTION TO A VACANCY ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

SIR—I hope that I may be permitted, whilst thanking you for your advocacy of my claims to differ, with all due respect, from the confidential views which you express as to the result of the forthcoming election for the Council.

My friends, Mr. Hewett and Mr. Slade, have secured good support, and I have no hesitation whatever in predicting that, at the forthcoming election, the successful candidate, whoever he may be, will only win by a very small majority.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

THE EARTH.

A LECTURE AT THE UNION CHURCH LITERARY CLUB.

Last night a lecture on "The Earth—the extraction of valuable constituents" was given by Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst. Mr. Hursthouse occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members and of the public.

The lecturer pointed out how from the earliest times the composition of the earth had afforded an interesting study to many observers in many lands. He enumerated the theories held by the ancient philosophers and pointed out how, little by little, as chemical knowledge advanced, and methods of analysis improved, a large number of substances were isolated, so that at present there are at least 78 elements. He described the processes commonly used for the extraction of metals from their ores, and then showed the laboratory methods of extracting gold and silver from the substances usually associated with these metals. The processes were practically illustrated, and the use of various furnaces and implements was pointed out. He then gave an account of the diamond mines of South Africa, and of the separation of the diamonds from the blue clay.

The lecturer also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves attired in white silk Russian blouses over knickerbockers of the same material, and wore collars of Maltese lace. The bride also carried a beautiful shower bouquet of roses, crysanths and heather, and displayed a gold brooch and gold bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Holmes, as bridegroom, was robust in a dress of Maltese lace, and was given away by Mr. Purves. She wore a veil of Brussels net and a wreath of orange blossoms. The train of chiffon and lace caught up with sprays of orange blossom was carried by two pages—Masters David and Lancelot Purves

TELEGRAMS.

HOOCHOW RACES.

THIRD DAY.

The races on the last day of the Foochow winter meeting were run yesterday, with the following results—

1.—THE "AU REVOIR" CUP.—Second pony to receive \$25. For subscription griffins of this meeting. Weights as per scale. Winners of one race \$15 extra, two or more races \$10. Non-winners \$10. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Min's Copaiha.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added, divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent. to the first, second and third ponies. For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this meeting \$15 extra. Non-winners allowed \$10. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Stelle's Buccentaur.

3.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. Second pony to receive \$25. For subscription griffins of this meeting \$15 extra. Non-winners allowed \$10. Riders who have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Stelle's Plateplayer.

4.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value \$100. For all hand side beaten China ponies that have run at this meeting. Weights as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Stelle's Centaur.

5.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—A forced entry of \$10 each with \$100 added divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent. to the first, second and third ponies. For all hand side beaten subscription griffins of this meeting that have not won a race. Weights as per scale. Once round.

Mr. Nalca's Dengue.

6.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added. A forced entry for China ponies and open only to winners at this meeting except the winner of the hacks, and optional for the winners of the Manchu Stakes and Consolation Cup. Winner of two races at this meeting \$15 extra, more than two races \$40 extra. Weights as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Bridge's Tiara.

7.—THE LEOPARD CUP.—Presented. Value \$100; second pony to receive \$25. For all China ponies. Weights as per scale. Winners at this meeting \$15 extra. Non-winners allowed \$10. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Thomas' Plateplayer.

[Reuters.]

The North Borneo Dinner.

London, 13th December.

At the North Borneo dinner Mr. W. C. Cowie dwelt on the extraordinary development of railways and the production of manganese; the latter alone would soon be worth many millions. Smokeless coal was also among the possibilities of the territory. Sir West Ridgeway eulogised the work done by the company whose policy was bound to meet with its reward.

Sir Charles Jessel responded for the State of North Borneo.

The Regent Stranding of the Assistance.

The Admiralty does not concur in the finding of the court-martial, exonerating the captain of the Assistance.

The Admiralty relieves the captain of the Commonwealth of his command; censures the captains of the Hindostan, Canopus, and Arrogant, all of which were lying in Tewantin Bay when the Assistance stranded; and superseeds four lieutenants, who were officers of the watch.

Later.

An Admiralty minute also regrets that Admiral May selected an unsafe anchorage for the Assistance.

The newspapers, while regretting the punishment of meritorious officers, command unanimously the decisions of the Admiralty, in view of the supreme necessity of upholding the efficiency of the navy.

[N. C. D. News.]

Japanese Protectorate of Corea.
The Chinese Minister at Seoul was received in audience at Peking on the 8th, and reported that the new Japanese-Corean agreement was signed, and the Foreign Legations were withdrawn from Seoul; it was advisable to have a Consul-General instead of a Minister at Seoul, all negotiations between China and Corea being conducted at Tokio. Their Majesties agreed to the change which will be carried out.

The Returning Heroeas.

Tokio, 10th December.

General Kuroki and staff, including Major Prince Kuni, arrived this morning at the Shimbash station. A large number of foreigners turned out to greet them. They were received in audience and entertained at table by the Emperor.

Resignation of a Minister.

Tokio, 10th December.

The Minister of Education has resigned as a result of friction with the professors of the Tokio University.

The Protesting Corean.

Tokio, 10th December.

The Corean Minister at Paris has arrived at Washington to urge American intervention. He will be received officially, and his communication has been filed. America recognises the dominion of Japan in Corea.

Tokio, 10th December.

Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, is to receive the Corean Minister at Paris to receive the Corean Minister at Paris to

LIEN-CHAU MASSACRE.

A REVIEW.

[Concluded from Yesterday.]

DEATH OF MR. AND MRS. PEALE.

How Rev. Mr. Peale were caught and put to death has not been fully explained. I have been unable to interview any one who could relate what happened during their last few hours. But from different persons I have gathered the following which may be taken as substantially correct. It is almost certain that they did not enter far into the cave. One man came upon them not far from the entrance and then they were hanging upon each other's necks and weeping. It must have been a terrible moment for them. Alone and unable to speak a word of Chinese. Ignorant of their fate and yet fearing the worst. It would be folly to attempt to describe their feelings. A little after they were first seen, they were seen again by the man who saved Miss Patterson. This time they were near the mouth of the cave struggling with a mob of infuriated Chinese. Later we are told that they were seen under a tree at the entrance to the temple, stripped nude and gashed upon by hundreds of fangs thirsting for their blood. The story then is that while standing together Mr. Peale was knocked on the head and killed before his wife's eyes. Mrs. Peale was then beaten to death and both bodies were dragged to the river and thrown in. Five of the party had now been killed, and the mob now began to search in earnest for Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson who were still in the cave. It was now about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. About this time the officials arrived on the scene, the colonel arriving on horseback some time before the sub-prefect who came in his chair. This time the soldiers carried guns but made no use of them in attempting to disperse the mob. Arrived at the temple the colonel placed himself at the record door and did what he could to prevent any one entering and calling on the others to come out. The other officials seem to have been engaged in similar attempts in other places in and about the temple and cave.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The reason the officials give for their late arrival at the temple is the following, and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of their statement.

As we said above, the officials lost sight of the missionaries when the mob began rushing up the hill from the hospitals to attack the houses on the hill. The number of rioters was so great that the officials were powerless with their empty hands and unarmed soldiers to restrain them. The mob poured in from all directions and seeing that the houses would soon be surrounded they (the officials) left the gate and went to look for the missionaries. They were told that all had left by the back gate for Ho Tsau, a small village about one-half from the residences. They then hurried to Ho Tsau, but learned that the missionaries were not there [the missionaries had started for Ho Tsau]. Returning to the neighbourhood of the houses they were told by some that the missionaries and some Christians had started for San Kong. The colonel stated after them and the sub-prefect went back to his yamen in Lien-chau, thinking the missionaries might be there. The colonel went several times on the way to San Kong and was then told that no foreigners had passed that way. He then returned to his yamen to look for them; not finding them, he went to the sub-prefect's yamen to inquire if any trace of them had been found. He met the sub-prefect who knew nothing of their whereabouts. While the officials were still looking, messengers arrived with the news that the missionaries had taken refuge in the Lung Tam monastery, about five miles west of the city. The sub-prefect ordered the colonel to ride with all haste to the temple and the sub-prefect followed. When they arrived the five missionaries had been brutally murdered. The saving and rescue of Miss Patterson was told to me by Lu Cheung Shing; who at the risk of his own life led Miss Patterson into the cave and hid her in a deep hole. The brave, unselfish conduct of this man is the one bright and redeeming feature in this frightful tragedy. Mr. Lo is employed in a rice shop in Lien-chau, for about 40 years of age. His father is a small farmer. Mr. Lo is not a Christian, or rather I should say he is not a member of any Christian church, nor has he been at any time employed by the missionaries. His story is as follows:

MISS PATTERSON'S SAVIOR.
I am 20 years of age. I work in a rice shop in Lien-chau. My father and mother live in the village of Kao Che Lan. I have a wife and two sons. On the morning of the 1st day of the 10th moon I was in the rice shop in Lien-chau. My father-in-law saw the smoke and fire over on the mission property and came to the shop and asked me to go over and do what I could to save the buildings and other property. I went immediately just was about 10 o'clock. Seeing that the buildings were already destroyed and hearing that the foreigners were in Lung Tam temple I took off my coat and ran with all speed to the temple to see if I could save any one. When I reached the temple it was full of men and as I entered I saw Mrs. Machle with ten or more men about her pulling and pushing. I told these men that they must not do this woman harm as she was Dr. Machle's wife. They replied: "You had better go away or we will kill you also." I then rushed into the cave and near the entrance there were several foreigners surrounded by Chinese, who were pushing them about and making a great noise and were very angry. I went into the cave again to see where the others were. In the darkness I heard some one breathing, and hearing some men behind me I turned round and told these men that there was one in this part of the cave. They all turned back and I followed them out. At the mouth of the cave several men had hold of Dr. Chemut, handling her roughly and demanding money and threatening to kill her. Dr. Chemut called to me to save her, but the mob again threatened to kill me and if I would not go they would kill me first. I went back into the cave to look for the other lady who was not in the crowd (this was Miss Patterson). When I found her she said, "I have no money," I replied, "I am not looking for money." She asked me if I was a Christian, I said, "Yes." She believed me, and I said to her, "This place will not do." Then I led her deeper into the cave. We came to a narrow lane between rocks and at the end of this was a deep hole. I went down first, and then assisted Miss Patterson down. Then men came and threw burning straw down. I quenched the fire with water which was more than two feet deep. Stones were also thrown down. Miss Patterson again

told me if I was a Christian. I said, "Yes." I said, "No." She asked me why I had said "Yes" the first time, and I replied that she would not have trusted me. I could hear voices above and I thought that most had gone and taken themselves out. But some came back and threw more fire which put out. They were looking for Dr. Machle. I now thought that we would soon be discovered so I crawled out not knowing what to do. Just then I came across a pair of foreign shoes which some of the foreigners had taken off. I picked these up and ran out crying, "Dr. Machle has escaped. I caught him by the feet and pulled his shoes off as he was escaping." The mob believed me and most of them set out in pursuit. It was now about 4 o'clock. I, now went back to the hole where Miss Patterson was and we waited there some time. After hearing some voices calling for Dr. Machle, I thought these might be officers and soldiers. But I was not sure and I told Miss Patterson to remain quiet and I went out to see. I found that those calling were the officials and soldiers,

DR. MACHEL IN DISGUISE.

I also saw Dr. Machle who had on Chinese clothes. Dr. Machle asked me if the mob had dispersed and I said yes, and told him Miss Patterson, was still in the cave. I told the soldiers who were cold and got some coats from them. Dr. Machle called for a light and we went back and I went down into the hole. Dr. Machle took Miss Patterson by the hands and I pushed her up. We went out to the mouth of the cave. Miss Patterson put on soldier's clothes and we waited some time and then the officials and soldiers took Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson over to the yamen.

Such is his story, and there is no doubt but for his timely help Miss Patterson would have been numbered among the victims.

But to return to the colonel and his attempt to disperse the mob. It seems that he repeated the story of Dr. Machle's escape. He was also assisted by a man named Wong whom he sent for. This Wong keeps a fantail shop in Lien-chau. He has influence with a certain class. After most of the men had been taken the colonel went himself with a light into the cave. He passed near to Dr. Machle and the Dr. recognized the bairn on his coat and came out. The soldiers parted with some of their clothes and Dr. Machle took off his wet clothes and dressed as a Chinese soldier, and after dark was escorted with Miss Patterson by boat to the Lien-chau yamen. They were taken to the sub-prefect's yamen first. But a rumour reached the officials that a rescue would be attempted and before daylight the next day they were taken over to the Colonel's yamen. Early the following Thursday morning before it was yet light Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson were sent down the river under guard and the next Wednesday rea red Canton.

THE CHINFEK OFFICIALS' REPORT.

I think it is proper to introduce at this stage of the account of the outrage a free translation of the report made to the Viceroy by the chief civil and the chief military officials of Lien-chau, the sub-prefect and the colonel. Reports by Chinese officials are so often devoid of all accuracy that it is a pleasure to find the main facts of the unfortunate occurrence so clearly stated. As an official report involving such serious consequence it is wonderfully accurate. It is as follows:

Across the river on the west there is a village called Anai Lin Po (Vegetable Garden). At this place the Yuen-kuo Missionaries have built two hospitals. Near the hospitals is also the village of Ho Tsau. To the west of the hospitals on a hill they have built a foreign dwelling house and a church about three hundred feet further on. The inhabitants of the village were not on good terms with the missionaries. On the 1st day of the 10th moon there was a joss festival (at the temple near the hospitals). Several hundred people had gathered to celebrate the close of the feast on this day. Dr. Machle objected to the festival and took away three of their canons. This made the people very angry and some young men became noisy. Soon more than a thousand men had collected and began to throw stones at the hospital and went to seize the foreigners. As soon as the (officials) heard of the trouble they hurried to the place and tried to appease the anger of the multitude. The crowd increased rapidly. After stoning the hospital the young men discovered in one of the rooms the bodies of two children in jars. Then their anger knew no bounds. They wanted to catch the missionaries and beat them to death. We hurried to the place and tried to appease the anger of the multitude. Dr. Machle bought this land some years ago. Some men said they had an interest in the land and had received no compensation for it. After Dr. Machle had examined into the nature of the claim he thought there might be some truth in it. Yet they could not establish any claim or right to the property. Put to avoid any ill-feeling Dr. Machle bought the land outright for a second time. He paid a second time the full price of the land. Now the erection of the shed on part of it was a Chinese way to establish a claim to it again and make Dr. Machle buy it a third time. In view of these circumstances it can hardly be said that Dr. Machle was not justified in objecting to the shed being put on this land.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR.

Another circumstance which contributed its part to prepare for the condition of things which made the tragedy possible was the attempt to introduce a new form of gambling into Lien-chau last year. The Viceroy gave the order and a "gambling farmer" went up to organise what is known as "Po Piui." This form of gambling is regarded as one that does great injury to the people. The tickets cost as little as one cash and these tickets are carried about in the city and villages. Men, women and children indulge in it so that the effect upon the community is bad. Most of the respectable element in Lien-chau and vicinity objected to the establishment of this form of gambling. The gambling element also objected. Fan-tan was already established and the introduction of a new kind of gambling would result in less profit for the fan-tan. The attempt to establish this Po Piui gambling on part of it was a general up-^{set}. The colonel ordered the sub-prefect to stop the gambling. The sub-prefect was concealed in the house and sent soldiers to stop the fire, but they were unsuccessful because of the strong wind and the wood in the building was plentiful. We, fearing that the mob would rush to the hill and seize the foreigners, hurried to the hill to avert this. (The colonel) ordered a boat to anchor below the house in the river. (The sub-prefect) provided chairs and horses. We asked the missionaries to escape to the temple and the sub-prefect provided a boat and rowed us to the temple. We were talking the mob began to swarm about the house. We tried to prevent them, but they were very many and we were few. In a few minutes the whole hill was covered with men. In spite of our exertions the mob surrounded the buildings and set fire to them. When we looked for the missionaries in the house we could not find them. Our soldiers reported that they had left by a back door and gone with some Christians to Ho Tsau about 2½ from the house. We went to the hill and sent soldiers to look for them. Just then some one reported that they had taken refuge in the Lung Tam monastery about eight miles distant and that a mob of over 100 men was trying to seize and kill them. When we arrived at the monasteries Mr. Peale and Mrs. Peale, Mrs. Machle and her daughter and Dr. Chemut had been killed and thrown into the river. We could only gather their dead bodies. Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson who were still in the cave were able to live. At this time the mob dispersed and Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson dressed as Chinese soldiers and in this way we were able to protect them. The mob even threatened to take them from the yamen. Such is the daring of these ruffians. We have not been able to prevent these crimes. The jail is open. We have no excuse. Had the foreigners taken our advice and escaped by the guard boat or in chairs on horseback they would have been saved. Dr. Machle sees this now. When quiet has been restored we shall arrest the leaders of this riot and punish them. We beg to submit this joint report concerning the destruction of the hospitals and houses and the murder of the five missionaries, and the rescue of Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson.

WHAT LED TO THE RIOT.

In order to understand how it was that an action of comparative insignificance resulted so disastrously, it is necessary to consider carefully the conditions which existed on and prior to the day on which the massacre occurred. To any one who has looked at the map of the city, the situation of the Christians and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As a leading man in Lien-chau said to me: "The officials were afraid to arrest any for fear of causing more trouble." This was said in reference to the disturbance over the matched gambling. The people knew this and laughed at the officials, and the lawless element was emboldened by their success. As

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.**OUTWARD.**

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	29th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	and January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SAINT BEDE"	1st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCULUS"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	16th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OPACK"	23rd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	24th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	30th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS."	6th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	13th "

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"HECTOR"	19th December.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POU"	"GLAUCUS"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"TYDEUS"	21st January.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POU"	"IDOMENEUS"	16th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"PAK LING"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"STENTOR"	30th "
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POU"	"SAINT BEDE"	13th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"PATROCULUS"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANWERP	"ANTENOR"	27th "

Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and THE PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"TELEMACHUS,"	1st January.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	24th "

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	26th December.
For Freight, apply to	"PINGSUEY"	25th January.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**FOUR**

	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	18th December.
MANILA	"TEAN"	19th "
SHANGHAI	"PACTING"	21st "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	22nd "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	27th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGXIANG"	28th "

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China ports.

The attention of passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo and passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest class, newest, fastest and most luxurious steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and stewardess carried.

All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For.	Sailing Dates:
RUBI	1540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 30th Dec., at Noon.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

[15]

HONGKONG NEW YORK.**AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.****FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.**

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship "INDRANI"..... About

THURSDAY, 21st December.

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

General Agents.

For hotel comfort and the best billiards

GO TO THE**KOWLOON HOTEL**

Cable Address—"Chef". Proprietor and Manager, J.W. OSBORNE.

150

SHIPPING—STEAMERS.**HONGKONG-MAOAO LINE.****S.S. "WING-DAHL."**

Captain T. Austin, E.W.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on

Week Days, at 5 A.M. and on Sundays at 6 A.M. Days from Macao on Week Days, at 3 P.M. and on Sundays at 4 P.M.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; Return, 50 cents.

Breakfast, Tea and Dinner can be supplied either on Board or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$5 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO., and Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street, Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

[14]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Toots Captain

"KWONG CHOW"....1,309...T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG"....1,338...H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in all Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

[14]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE**TO NEW YORK.****VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,**

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Steamship About

"ATHOLL"..... 3rd January.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents

Hongkong, 14th December, 1905.

[14]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

For Steamship On

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. SUI-SANG+ SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI..... CHOYSANG+ SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 3 P.M.

MANILA..... LOONGSAM+ SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 4 P.M.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

[14]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"AMBRIA."

Captain Winnenden, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from

Mails.



For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask

per Factory.

In Bags of 500 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag

per Factory.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., General Managers;

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

STEAM FOR SOUTHERN CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SOUTHERN CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

LONDON.

(Brought Bill of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

LONDON.

T H E Steamship

"SIMLA."

Captain C. D. Goldsmith, Esq., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for HOBART, TO-MORROW, the 16th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mackinaw*, 10,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be shipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Calcutta*, due in London on the 27th January, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LON-DON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The B.S. "ARMAND BEHIC," Captain Gujonet, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 26th December, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS... 9th January.

S.S. POLYNESIEN..... 23rd January.

S.S. CALEDONIEN 6th February.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1905.

Intimations.

THE FAMOUS MAD MAB RAZOR

WEIGHT LESS THAN FOUR OUNCE!

THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes it lighter than any other made. Thousands of testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (\$2), post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS' LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Agents for Far East, HOWARD & CO., 29, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—

HOWARD & CO.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1905.

[61]

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
Ice-House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New, and Commodious Premises, to decline, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony, or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS

a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905.

[62]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

I AS now on hand all varieties of Stationery, Writing and Note Papers, Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclotypos and Electro-Duplicators.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1905.

[63]

their purpose. Too often the mob is allowed to accomplish its purpose, and afterwards the guilty are brought out and punished and compensation given for the damage done. With soldiers totally inadequate to meet, say, serious disturbance, this is not an easy matter, to say what course should have been pursued. But to do nothing and plead inability, will hardly be accepted as a valid reason for allowing a mob to have its way. Thirty soldiers in and about a city of 100,000 cannot be regarded as a sufficient guard against disorder. A hundred and twenty men in the police force of ten miles including Lien-chau City leaves the inhabitants the mercy of any mob that may arise. And to make matters worse, a reorganization of the local guard was being effected. The change was ordered to be put into effect the day before the massacre, twenty per cent. of the old guard was to be dismissed and this by order of the Viceroy. This is eighty-four of the one hundred and twenty soldiers in and about Lien-chau who were dismissed the day before the massacre and only 36 of the old guard retained. The old and weak, opium smokers and useless, were to be dismissed and replaced by new men. It is practically certain that the dismissal of the old hands took place. Were new men employed? Granting that new men had been chosen and employed, this would give to Lien-chau City nine or ten men accustomed to duty in Lien-chau City. For it is more than likely that the guard in Lien-chau had its full percentage of old, useless opium smokers.

What kind of protection could be expected from such a guard? In talking with merchants in Lien-chau I learned that in case of any serious disturbance the shops depended not upon the soldiers but upon guards armed by the shops. For this condition of affairs who is responsible?

THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

And, to make conditions still worse, it is commonly reported by the responsible people of Lien-chau that there is an organization in and about Lien-chau known as the Triad Society composed of the very worst elements of Lien-chau and vicinity. The Triad Society is a patriotic society and it is probable that the organization at Lien-chau had no connection with it, as the Lien-chau society existed for plunder and was ready to take advantage of any disturbance to plunder and loot. Gamblers and so-called Christians had a large place in this organization. Under these circumstances the guard employed at Lien-chau appears to have been totally inadequate.

The Commission appointed to investigate has gone into the affair carefully and patiently. Many witnesses have been examined and an earnest attempt has been made to get at the truth. It is to be hoped that when their report is made, responsibility will be placed where it belongs, and as a result of the investigation the right course will be taken by the proper authorities to prevent the occurrence of similar outrages in the future.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Delta, Br. ss., 1,743, C. L. Daniel, 14th Dec.—Bombay 20th Nov., and Singapore 10th Dec., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. N. Co.

Simla, Br. ss., 3,85, C. D. Goldsmith, 15th Dec.—Shanghai 12th Dec., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. N. Co.

Chowtai, Ger. ss., 1,115, II. Textor, 14th Dec.—Hongkong 7th Dec., Rice and Timber.—B. & S.

Glenopole, Br. ss., 2,300, W. T. Larkins, 14th Dec.—Rangoon 9th Dec., Gen.—Seang Talk Hong & Co.

Kamput, Fr. ss., 462, Le Rail, 14th Dec.—Quang-chow-wan 13th Dec., Gen.—China.

Waishing, Br. ss., 1,170, M. Courtney, 14th Dec.—Tientsin and Chefoo 8th Dec., Gen.—M. & Co.

Amping, Ch. ss., 1,150, J. Warwick, 15th Dec.—Shanghai 12th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kung Ping, Ch. ss., 1,742, Symons, 15th Dec.—Amoy 14th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Johanne, Ger. ss., 952, Ipland, 15th Dec.—Hongkong 11th Dec., and Hidow 15th Dec.—B. & S.

Laerap, Br. ss., 1,140, J. B. Jackson, 22nd Dec.—Saigon 16th Nov., Meal—Chinese.

Laihang, Br. ss., 3,460, P. H. B. Lake, 8th Dec.—Calcutta 28th Nov., Penang and Singapore 5th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loonggang, Br. ss., 1,002, A. E. Sandbach, 15th Dec.—Manila 8th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Minnesota, Am. ss., 1,152, Whitton, 7th Dec.—Manila 4th Dec., Coal—Order.

Jamaica, Br. ss., 3,385, A. R. Stebbing, 14th Dec.—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 30th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwangtung, Ch. ss., 1,468, R. Lincoln, 14th Dec.—Canton 13th Dec., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Laerap, Br. ss., 1,140, J. B. Jackson, 22nd Dec.—Saigon 16th Nov., Meal—Chinese.

Laihang, Br. ss., 3,460, P. H. B. Lake, 8th Dec.—Calcutta 28th Nov., Penang and Singapore 5th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loonggang, Br. ss., 1,002, A. E. Sandbach, 15th Dec.—Manila 8th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Minneapolis, Am. ss., 1,152, J. H. Rindfuss, 14th Dec.—Seattle 5th Nov., and Shanghai 8th Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Natalia, Br. ss., 3,385, A. R. Stebbing, 14th Dec.—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 30th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Armand Behic, 26th Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Haungshan, 26th Dec., 11.5 P.M.

Manila—Per Haungshan, 26th Dec., 11 A.M.

Per Haungshan, 26th Dec., 11 A.M.

Inquiries.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock:-

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON,
LAMB, PORK AND VEAL.
DAIRY FARM-FED PORK.Australian Oysters, 24 doz., bottles \$1.00 per bot.
" " " 1.00 per
Australian Smoked Mullet .. 0.50 per lb
" do Schnapper .. 0.50 ..
Bacon, Best Eng. .. 0.75 ..
Bacon, Best Aust. .. 0.70 ..
Carno' Meat Extract, 2 oz. .. 0.70 per pot
" do 4 oz. .. 1.25 ..
Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) 1.05 each
Chickens .. do .. 0.75 ..
Chickens' Livers .. 0.05 ..
Chicken Gizzards .. 0.05 ..
Ducks, Local (dressed) .. 0.65 ..
Ducks, Wild .. 0.75 ..
Geese, Local (dressed) .. 1.50 ..
Hams, Australian 1st Grade .. 1.40 ..
Ham, Best York .. 0.70 per lb
Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand .. 0.60 ..
(acts extra per lb for Ham if cut).
Honey, Best Aust. .. 0.60 ..
Kidneys, Australian Sheep .. 0.05 each
Oysters, American (large size, in
tins) .. 2.50 per tin
Partridges, Local .. 0.75 each
Pigeons, Local .. 0.25 ..
Pigeons, Wild (dressed) .. 0.20 ..
Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade .. 0.65 ..
Rice Birds .. 1.00 per doz.
Sausages, Australian Fatz .. 0.60 ..
Sausages, Own Make (of Austin-
line Meats) .. 0.25 ..
Shipe, Local .. 0.25 each
Tongues, Australian Sheep .. 0.20 ..
Turkeys, Choice Australian
(plucked) .. 0.70 per lb

SUGAR, NUTS.

Orders required to be filled in the Early
Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M.
the previous day.

Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00

A.M. the same day.

Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by
NOON the same day.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905. [988]

Make your

XMAS

AND

NEW YEAR'S

PURCHASE

FROM

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, Queen's Road, Central.

Just Received

A Select Assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH Confectionery from the best makers of London and Paris.

MARRONS GLACES
FONDANTS FOURRES
PRALINES
DRAGEES
PATES PECTORALES
NOUGAT
PAPILOTES
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ASSORTMENT FRENCH BISCUITS, CHAMPAGNE, PORT WINE, SHERRY, LIQUERS, BRANDY, WHISKY, &c., &c., from the most renowned Houses in France and other foreign countries.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905. [1235]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY \$22.50
" 20.00
" 16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL 20.00
JOHN WALKER & SONS OLD HIGHLAND 12.50
C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00
DOURO 13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO 20.00
LA TORRE 16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

Per Case.

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"